World Alliance News Letter

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HOLBROOK LIBRARY PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

Hunger

Do you know what hunger really means? You may answer, "Yes, I'm hungry by the clock three times a day." But hunger means more than that. To more than half the population of the world, hunger is not a momentary pang between breakfast and lunch. Hunger is a daily pattern, a threat to life itself.

Hunger is a human problem, not encompassed by mathematical calculations in calories. To several hundred millions of people in Europe and Asia today, hunger is a stark reality (see chart on page 5). They know that the results of a caloric intake of 1100 calories a day instead of the required 2250 cannot be computed by an adding machine, for to them hunger means gaunt bodies and warped minds, children with rickety limbs and stunted bodies, babies wracked by tuberculosis and weak with anemia, young mothers dying in childbirth.

What then is being done to relieve this greatest of all human problems, the hunger crisis of today? We cannot look to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), for it is being allowed slowly to expire; its work winds up this month and the main burden of the relief task rests therefore upon the United States. Too many Americans compute the need not as a human problem but as a matter of dollars. You may remember that the Congressional appropriations for post-UNRRA relief have been scaled down from $400 millions to $350 millions. The amount designated for the International Children's Emergency Fund has been reduced from a needed sum of $100 millions to $40 millions and must be deducted from these $350 millions.

Fortunately, there are some signs of constructive relief. Government shipments of grain this year exceed by 25% the total amount originally committed. Church World Service, in which all denominations take part, expects to raise $60 millions for relief purposes in the next two years. The American people have been sending 12,000 C.A.R.E. parcels daily in an outpouring of private packages to individuals in Europe. (C.A.R.E. could expand to handle 50,000 parcels a day.) And, most important of all, the United Nations agency of FAO (the Food and Agricultural Organization) is fighting hunger and its twin evil, poverty, in a joint attack with such allied United Nations agencies as the Economic and Social Council, the International Trade Organization (ITO), the International Bank and Fund, the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

It is true, then, that the fact of hunger has been recognized. But the cure has been miserly. We seem to prefer tax reduction to the rebuilding of human minds and bodies. We shut ourselves in the counting house to dim the cry of hungry people, to hide the sight of shrunken cheeks and protruding ribs.

"But what can I, as an individual, do?", you ask. A number of specific suggestions are listed on page 7 in *Zero Hour for Action*.

The problem cuts deeper, however, than even the items of an individual's action. Hunger is a political problem as well as a human problem, for hunger twists a man's reason. If intense enough, hunger starts revolutions. It was hunger, far more than the *Communist Manifesto,* which overthrew the Romanov dynasty in Russia. Hunger impelled the storming of the Bastille and the upheaval of 1789 in France. Hunger can also drive men into the arms of demagogues who bring reaction from the Right to create fascism.

Hungry people are not conservative people, for they have nothing to conserve. Hungry people welcome any change that will give them food and offer them security from want. If communism offers them food, they will embrace communism. If, on the other hand, democracy in the West brings them food, not just the promise of food, we may then convince the peoples of Europe and Asia that our democracy is valid and vital.

Hunger, as a human problem and as a political problem is therefore really a world problem which can be solved only by world planning and world sacrifice. More than two-thirds of the earth's people work on the land and live directly from the products of the soil, bringing in turn their produce to their own families and to the remaining third of the world. If to these 1300 million agrarians, especially to India and China, FAO and its allied agencies can make available seeds, tools, and modern methods of science, if productivity can be increased and a more equitable distribution of food made possible, the chances for world order and world peace will be immeasurably increased.

If we fail to heed this call of hunger throughout the world and pass by on the other side, we shall be haunted all our days by the cry of half the world: "Carest thou not that we perish?"

Items of Interest

In Memoriam

HENRY MONSKY

PHILIP C. NASH

We were deeply grieved when, within recent weeks, two close friends of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance were snatched from our midst. Each of these men, Mr. Henry Monsky of Omaha, Nebraska, and Dr. Philip C. Nash of Toledo, Ohio, died of heart trouble in his fifty-seventh year of age.

Mr. Monsky, international president of B'nai B'rith and chairman of the Interim Committee of the American Jewish Conference, was elected a trustee of the Church Peace Union only a few months ago. We had looked forward with keen pleasure to the aid and counsel of Mr. Monsky, whose singular achievements had made him one of the leaders of American Jewry.

Dr. Nash was for several years executive director of the League of Nations Association, and for the past fourteen years was the distinguished president of the University of Toledo. From 1942 to 1944 he was president of the American Unitarian Association. He was a key figure in the 1943 annual meeting of the World Alliance held in Toledo.

To the families of Mr. Monsky and Dr. Nash, we extend our deep-felt sympathy. We know how sorely bereft they are in these difficult days, for we too shall miss these men. Not only were they leading laymen in Judaism and Protestantism, but they were devoted friends of our cause.

Institutes on World Peace

The Church Peace Union and World Alliance are scheduling institutes on the United Nations and world peace in a number of cities on the North American continent for next autumn and winter. A large conference is planned for Toronto under the auspices of the Canadian Council of the World Alliance, of which Dr. C. Edwin Silcox is the Secretary. Similar meetings will be held in Mexico City during the winter. Tentative plans are under way to arrange the annual meeting of the World Alliance in Boston, Massachusetts, combining this meeting with preliminary gatherings on behalf of the World Congress of Religion, to be held in that city in October of 1948. Requests have come from a number of other cities, including Nashville and Minneapolis-St. Paul. Plans are now under way to arrange institutes in those cities as well. Requests from other communities for such meetings on international problems should be addressed to Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue. We of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance want to aid cities and towns throughout the country in keeping alive an intelligent and sensitized understanding of world problems.

"Not By Power Nor By Might . . ."

In a recent pronouncement on world order in which he referred to the tri-faith *"The Pattern for Peace"* o 1943, the Rev. Robert A. Graham, S.J., contributing editor to *America,* warned against saying "that force and power is the only language the outside world understands, for this may soon come to mean that force and power is the only language our own America understands." This distinguished Roman Catholic said that for Catholics "peace is not an absolute" because the Church "does not believe an appeal to military force is necessarily wrong. This is far from saying, however that this nation should throw itself into the arms of militarism as the only surety of our life and liberty."

Report on Greece and Its People

An impartial report to the American public on conditions of life among the people of Greece and their attitudes on social, economic and political questions is being prepared by a research team of the Twentieth Century Fund (330 West 42nd Street, N. Y. 18), which has been at work in Greece since February and will complete its report in the very near future. The field survey is headed by Frank Smothers, former editor of the *Chicago Sun.* The survey is designed as a report to the American public concerning the actual conditions under which the Greek people are living, the issues now harassing that country, and the objectives, nature, and strength of contending political forces in Greece.

United Nations World

We are happy to welcome to the newsstands our distinguished contemporary, *United Nations World.* This well-edited and highly readable journal is a combination of three erstwhile magazines, *Free World, Asia* and *Inter-American* and is under the direction of an editorial board which includes Louis Dolivet, Pearl S. Buck, Richard J. Walsh, and William L. Shirer. We recommend this splendid monthly magazine to our friends who may subscribe to it at $4. per year by writing to *United Nations World,* 385 Madison Avenue New York 17, New York.

Comments From Our Readers

San Francisco, California:

"Our family feel your editorial on the question of aid to Greece and Turkey is so well balanced and sane and ethical that we'd like very much to have more copies of the *April News Letter.* . . . I always enjoy reading the *World Alliance News Letter,* as it is seldom one reads the Christian approach to world news and unity."

Edith P. Skewes-Cox

The Australian Baptist Young People's Board, Melbourne, Australia:

"I would like to let you know how much I appreciate receipt of the publication. I have obtained many leading ideas from it, and the information about the United Nations activities has been particularly helpful. In addition, your publication provides many quotable statements which are most useful to an editor!"

Edmund D. Gill

The Dexters Visit Greece

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Dexter, our European representatives, have sent these observations from Athens:

Under the able chairmanship of Dr. Hamilcar Alivisatos, the World Alliance has found a favorable atmosphere. We had an inspiring meeting with the committee of the Alliance, composed of clerical and lay leaders and including Protestant and Roman Catholic as well as Orthodox members. They are greatly interested in our plans for the future. The proposed World Congress of Religion in Support of the United Nations particularly appeals to them.

We were received by Archbishop Damoskinos, Regent of Greece during the troubled months which followed the civil fighting of 1944. Throughout the war he did great service to his country. His courage and his imposing presence cowed even the Germans. He was personally responsible for saving the lives of many prisoners and Jews.

The service at the Cathedral was a memorable experience. The magnificent music lifted the heart. We were deeply impressed by the devotion which was uniquely combined with informality. The whole impression bore out what Dr. Alivisatos had told us: the Orthodox Church is a democratic organization in which the laity plays a large part and feels quite at home.

Another Sunday we went to Corinth, where virtually the whole town had assembled in the crowded hall. The Bishop referred in most friendly terms to the Alliance and mentioned especially the Christmas message sent from Geneva last year.

During our stay in Athens we have had numerous contacts with the Greek Association for the United Nations, which already numbers 1500 members. There is, as in so many countries, a cooperation between the Alliance and the United Nations Association. Professor Alivisatos, a vice-president of the U.N.A., is widely known as an energetic worker for all good causes, and as a wise counselor. He represents the Orthodox communion on the World Council of Churches, and is a leader in the Greek Y.M.C.A.—as Mrs. Alivisatos is in the Y.W.C.A.

Since the war, Greece has been the victim of international tensions. In the resulting insecurity, the farmer has scarcely dared to plow his field or the business man to repair his damaged factory. Recently drought and unseasonable frost have wrought havoc with the crops. This great people has endured much.

Into this miasma, the proposal for American aid has brought hope. If the American aid is administered by men of great wisdom — great wisdom is needed, for the path bristles with difficulties — our country will indeed perform a service to the cause of democracy.

India as Viewed by A. A. Paul

Mr. A. A. Paul, secretary in India for the World Alliance, writes of his work:

We are living in very difficult time as far as India is concerned. I cannot emphasize too much the need of work like ours. We are trying to do all we can with the limited resources we have.

I believe you know the latest pronouncement of the British Government, that they would relinquish their responsibility for the government and administration of India by June, 1948. This announcement has entirely changed the Indian scene. We are thrown on our own resources and I believe that will bring out the best in us. But the opinions expressed after the British Government's pronouncement by Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Moslem League, and by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes are not very encouraging as far as a United India is concerned.

Mr. Jinnah definitely said that nothing would satisfy the Moslems except Pakhistan, where the Moslems will be able to lead their own life — with their own culture, religion, and social life. The princes too seem to take a view that they should have their own life. The thoughtful among our people think that the unity of India is likely to be broken up and instead we may have three independent — perhaps friendly administrations — *Hindustan, Pakhistan,* and *Rajasthan* (the word recently coined to express the idea), where the princes, or the Native States, will have their own life.

Our Fellowship has to work hard so that these three groups or governments may carry on in a friendly and cooperative spirit, a program based on inter-religious and inter-cultural understanding and cooperation. You will be interested to know that serious-minded men and women are turning their earnest attention to the question of inter-religious cooperation here, more than ever in the past. Some of our very orthodox and conservative Christian churches are waking to the fact of the existence of other religions and the need of cooperating with them in the common pursuit of working for the Kingdom of God. There is to be a conference on the subject here. The Jacobite Syrian Church in Travancore, which is a very orthodox church, is having its thirty-second College Students' Conference, and I am asked to speak to the Conference on "The Modern Church In Its Relation to Other Religions." It is a very important step that the church has taken, knowing its orthodoxy, conservatism, and its ritualistic tendencies. So we are growing in our outlook and vision.

I would like to know as soon as possible, the number allotted to India to be invited to the World Congress of Religion. I must begin to work now for their coming so they may be ready to attend the Congress.

Prospectus for a World University

Stuart E. Grummon of Redding, Connecticut was formerly in the U. S. diplomatic service and since his retirement, has written on many subjects, one of the most provocative of which is discussed in this article:

Largely due to the impact of two world wars, we have been forced to think of the urgent need to raise the living standards of every nation in the world and to narrow the disparity between the relatively high educational, economic and political levels in our own country and in western Europe, on the one hand, and the widespread human misery to be found in most of the rest of the world, on the other.

This basic threat to peace must be fought by the United Nations, by educational means. The fate of democracy as a potential world system of government is intimately tied up with a solution of this problem.

Educating Tomorrow's Leaders

To deal realistically with this problem, which is basic to its mandate to achieve a dynamic peace and a genuine world understanding, the United Nations should set up on its own territory a vast center of undergraduate and graduate study, which could appropriately be called the World University for Public Service, with a distinguished international faculty and the occasional collaboration of qualified United Nations' personnel.

Its first objective should be to provide the best possible education for able and ambitious young people throughout the world, who desire to fit themselves for future leadership in their own countries and communities in politics, education, and the whole gamut of government services.

Secondly, it should train expert personnel and advisors for more backward colonial and trusteeship areas where the need for their services will remain great for many years to come. No one familiar with conditions abroad will dispute the extreme need of most of the world for properly trained officials and experts to undertake the elementary tasks of hygiene, child care, sanitation and the abolition of illiteracy, to serve as a foundation for economic development, modernization of primitive agricultural methods, and broad health and educational programs.

Thirdly, and by no means least important, it should educate competitively selected world youth for the future personnel of the United Nations itself and for the growing number of specialized international organs.

A Broad Curriculum

The World University should not turn out narrowly professional graduates. They must be given a humanistic approach to their life work of public service. Their earlier courses should emphasize the essential oneness of humanity and the comparative aspects of basic world culture, including a background of world history, the broad currents of international relations, the great literary monuments of mankind, comparative philosophy and religion, the chief legal systems of the world, and modern languages.

In addition to deepened study of these subjects, the students' subsequent specialization might include such subjects as anthropology, politics, economics, government, history, diplomacy, the sciences, international and domestic law and a host of allied courses. English and French, the international languages, should be on a complete parity for purposes of instruction, and Russian would undoubtedly be widely studied as well as the other principal languages of the world – from both the literary and utilitarian points of view. Ultimately, courses would have to be given in even the most exotic and non-literary languages.

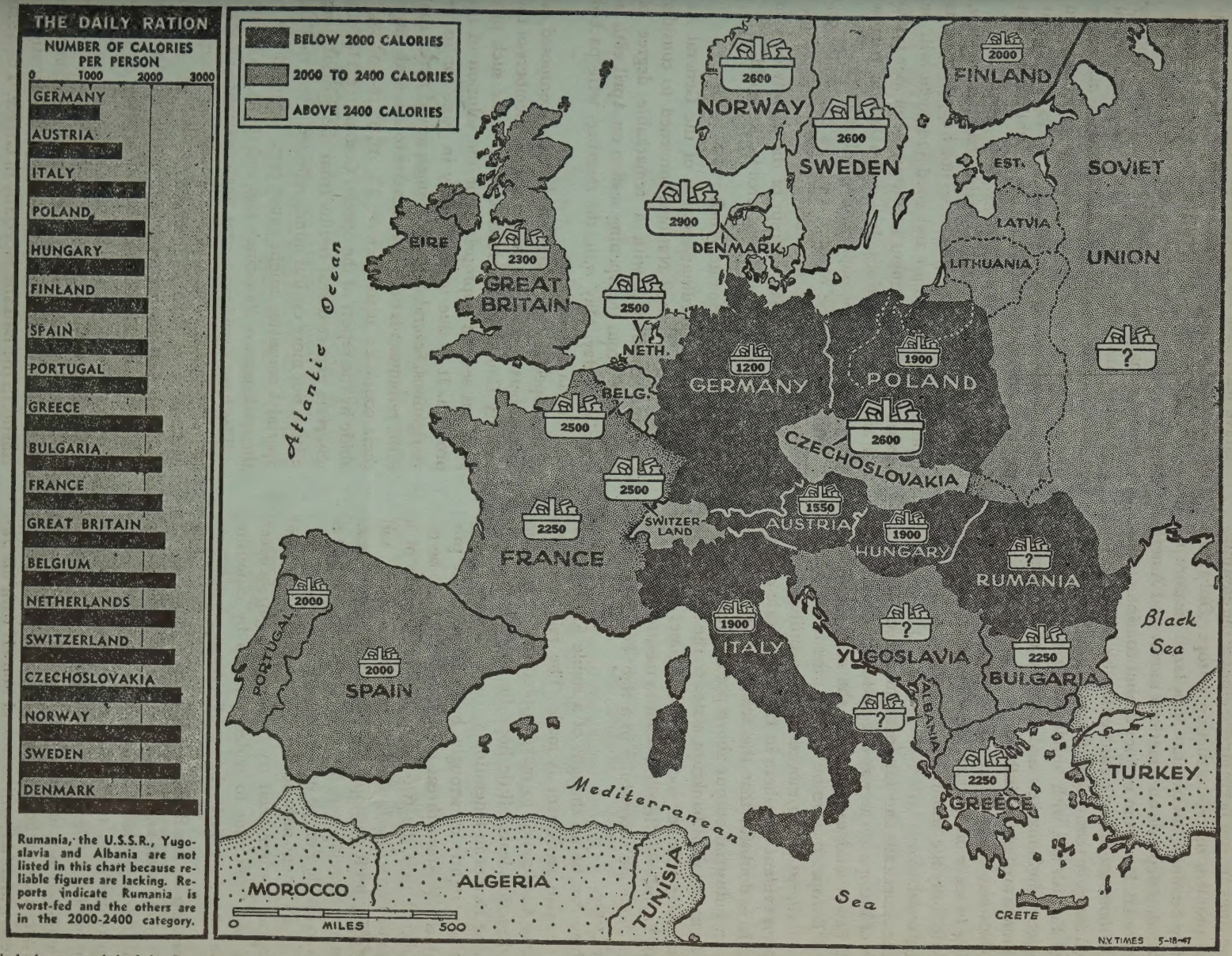
Exchange with Other Universities

Especially in its early stages, the University would doubtless wish to make arrangements to deputize other universities for special instruction. It could also profitably extend its influence by accepting qualified honors students from other universities and by occasionally exchanging faculty members with them.

In addition to their formal training, the World University's graduates would bring back with them to their own countries and to their life tasks a familiarity with the operation of the United Nations – the give and take of its daily work, and the compromising of issues inseparable from the democratic process. Of equal importance, they would acquire a knowledge of the free institutions and political philosophy of the country in which they had spent several of their most formative years – the precepts of Franklin, Lincoln, Wilson, and Roosevelt, and a conviction of the dignity of the common man and of the importance of his "inalienable rights . . . to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

As soon as plans for such a World University for Public Service had been approved by UNESCO, the United Nations could immediately make the University's influence felt, by announcing competitions to be held in every country in the world for all-expense scholarships to be offered to successful candidates for admission to each of its important areas of study, and by accepting applications without delay for the enrollment of non-scholarship students.

This basic long-term program would contribute to a dynamic peace, raise the level of public service, improve living standards in every country and do away with much human misery. We cannot bring about a better world or keep the peace by bootstrap methods. The whole of world society is imperilled by its weakest links. They must be strengthened by education.



Critical shortages of food in Germany and elsewhere in Europe last week again focused world attention on the serious diet deficiencies of the average European. Figures in the above map, taken from official and unofficial American and British sources, represent estimated average daily caloric consumption, for town dwellers, of both rationed and unrationed foods. Data must be regarded as only approximate because of the difficulty of obtaining precise information. Estimates for Great Britain vary widely; the figure given for Germany represents a mean for the four occupation zones.

By permission of *The New York Times*

On the Political Front

To Rebuild the World

Americans are just beginning to glimpse the enormity of the problem of reconstructing Europe. Only now are they becoming aware that in a large measure reconstruction depends on American money and American material. European nations cannot continue to import without acquiring credits either by selling to the United States or receiving financial assistance from her.

The English are, with bulldog tenacity, attempting to increase their markets and stabilize their finances. The French are fighting inflation as they walk the tightrope between communism and dictatorship. Italy is striving to stave off disaster. Of all western European countries only the Scandinavian group seems to be on solid ground.

Some Americans and Europeans have seen a United States of Europe as the way out of the economic quagmire. Few would quarrel with the ideal of a truly united Europe. But union at this time is impossible. First of all, no strong movement for a united Europe has been evident anywhere in Europe outside of England. It is doubtful that the Scandinavian countries with an industrial output above pre-war levels would care to merge with bankrupt states to the south. It is questionable whether such diverse regimes as Franco Spain, Yugoslavia, Belgium — not to mention Russia — could cooperate successfully in a tight-knit federation at this time.

There can be no thought of a stable Europe until the German settlement is made. The failure of the Moscow Conference to make appreciable progress in this direction leaves little hope for the possibility of genuine European federation.

Russia, rightly or wrongly, has reacted to the proposal as a Western threat to the Soviet. It must be remembered that the two outspoken proponents of a United States of Europe have been Franco and Churchill, both Russophobes. Russia, in short, looks upon any contemporary moves from a united Europe as steps to divide Europe further into two camps.

The awesome task of the United States is to aid European recovery and try to close the gap between East and West, not to widen the gap by espousing causes that have little chance of success.

Shake Up in the State Department

That complex and cumbersome machine of government, the Department of State, is in the process of another reorganization. Assisting the head of the department are the Under-Secretary, the Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, six Assistant Secretaries, a counselor, and over 18,000 other employees. It is only natural that Secretary Marshall will surround himself with his own men. Mr. Porter and Mr. Acheson have gone. Counselor Ben Cohen has resigned but is remaining on the job temporarily. Spruille Braden may soon depart.

Grave fears have been expressed on many sides that the State Department would be militarized as a result of the appointment of Marshall. The public must remain particularly watchful to see that the State Department remains a civil body. With our foreign policy involving loans and grants of hundreds of millions of dollars for relief to other nations we must make sure that these dollars are not used in any way contrary to humanitarian principles. We must see to it that our millions are spent positively for rehabilitation, not negatively for temporary strategic gain.

Although the Truman Doctrine has become law, many members of Congress were not happy about its implications. Leadership and good judgment will be needed by the Department to encourage proper financial aid to needy nations. It is not a job for narrow military men or short-sighted career diplomats.

As Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has said, "We must make American democracy an article of export. Actually the Christian concept of the dignity of man is the strongest revolutionary force in the world."

The United Nations at Work

The first extraordinary session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, convened to consider Palestine, concluded with a remarkable degree of unanimity. From the opening session on April 28th to the closing day, May 15th, the meetings were packed with drama and emotion.

The Special Committee of Inquiry, composed of 11 members (excluding the permanent members of the Security Council), was instructed to make such proposals as seemed appropriate for the solution of the problem. It is due to leave early in June for its investigations. Several Arab spokesmen served notice that if the recommendations were adverse to the Arab cause, their countries would reserve the right to refuse to abide by the report of the Special Committee. Hopeful observers expected real results from the Special Committee, but more cynical minds reflected a fear that the Special Committee might cause even longer delay in the settlement of Palestine's fate and the D.P.'s future.

The most significant event in the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly was the unexpected declaration of Russia's Gromyko on behalf of a binational Arab-Jewish state and, failing that achievement, the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states.

Meanwhile, the Security Council of the UN awaited with some apprehension the report of the Committee of Inquiry in the Balkans, dealing with frontier incidents in the Balkans, especially in Greece. The Security Council also turned over to its Committee on New Members Italy's application to the UN.

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

"Have to keep that victory garden growing"

ZERO HOUR

FOR ACTION

HUNGER

1. Send food packages to Europe through C.A.R.E. (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe), 50 Broad Street, New York City.
2. Post the chart on page 5 on the bulletin board of your church, school, club or community center.
3. Build your program on "Hunger" around the film, "Seeds of Destiny." Rental: $2.00 per day. Films of the Nations, Inc., 55 W. 45th St., N. Y. C., also through Church World Service Centers in St. Louis, Dayton, Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Richmond (California), and New Windsor, (Maryland). Write to us for full addresses.
4. Support the organizations and encourage the social forces which work for full employment in the U. S., a prerequisite for peace and plenty abroad.
5. Focus attention on such United Nations agencies as FAO, WHO, ILO, UNESCO, etc. by using the new study guide, *Inside the United Nations.* →
6. Write to your Congressmen and Senators telling them of your conviction that the United States should support the FAO and all emergency measures to relieve hunger throughout the world.

Community Activities

Summer Institute at Wellesley

"By Meeting Human Needs Mankind Can Build One World" is the theme of the Summer Institute for Social Progress to be held at Wellesley College, July 3rd to 17th. The Institute will attract men and women from all vocations, races, and religions to participate in an adult education project, which has taken place each summer since 1933 except for one war year. Dr. J. Martin Klotsche, President of State Teachers College, Wisconsin, heads the faculty which includes Robert Bendiner, editor of *The Nation*; Pauline Coggs and Edward S. Lewis, Urban League; Weylie Cohen, British Library of Information; Mordecai Ezekiel, Food and Agriculture Organization; Irwin J. Tobin of the State Department; Orlie Pell, American Labor Education Service; and Ordway Tead, head of the Board of Higher Education of New York City.

The sessions will provide a popular orientation course in economics and politics taught from the point of view of human welfare. Special round tables will discuss techniques for Social Action departments of churches; ministers and laymen will compare experiences and exchange ideas for applying religious principles to current issues.

The central objectives of the Wellesley institute are

(a) the study and discussion of the basic social and economic problems which threaten the foundation of democracy both at home and abroad;

(b) the encouragement of active year round leadership on the part of the participants in their local communities.

The members will be recruited from a cross-section of the economic and social strata of our country. For additional information, write to Miss Dorothy P. Hill, 14 West Elm Ave., Wollaston 70, Mass.

The purpose of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance is to promote international friendship and peace and to mobilize into a conscious force for international goodwill, all men and women who share in the great hope of a world in which war will have been abolished.

Inside The United Nations

A DISCUSSION GUIDE ON RELIGION AND THE PEACE

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Suggested Reading

Toward a United Church by William Adams Brown. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.50.

A helpful and valuable reference work on "Three decades of ecumenical Christianity," published posthumously and prepared for publication by Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert. Makes ecumenical Christianity understandable to the lay mind. In tracing the background of the World Council of Churches, the contribution of such organizations as the Federal Council, the International Missionary Council, the Church Peace Union, and the World Alliance is clearly indicated. Appended documents prepared by Paul G. Macy.

Behind Soviet Power by Jerome Davis. The Readers' Press, Inc., New York. $1.00.

A valuable handbook on contemporary Soviet Russia, written in vivid, terse style by a trained sociologist. Mr. Davis gathered his intimate knowledge in some eleven visits, during pre-Revolution and Revolution days, as well as in World War II. The entire book, especially Part III: "One World – and Stalin's Russia," gives a perspective to our tangled international relations.

Gentlemen's Agreement by Laura Z. Hobson. Simon and Schuster, New York. $2.75.

Within the framework of an appealing romance, Mrs. Hobson discusses how anti-Semitism in America harms those at whom it is directed and how it degrades those who practice it. Exposes in startling fashion the "part-time," subtle bigotry which prevails in a democracy.

Slave and Citizen by Frank Tannenbaum. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.00.

A brief historical study of slavery. The Spanish-Portuguese tradition, where the slave never lost his moral and legal status as a person, is sharply contrasted to the British-North American tradition, in which the slave had no moral status even if manumitted. A significant book in view of the tidal-wave movement of colonial peoples to achieve independence from white domination in the post-war world of both East and West.

Towards Christian Democracy by Sir Stafford Cripps. Philosophical Library, New York. $2.00.

This liberal statesman of Great Britain believes Christianity offers the best hope for an orderly solution of the vexing questions of the day. Sir Stafford, formerly Treasurer of the British Council of the World Alliance, pleads for boldness on the part of the churches in insisting that Christian principles be followed "in the material as well as the moral sphere."

Lyman Pierson Powell by Charles S. Macfarland. Philosophical Library, New York. $3.75.

This book indicates the continued helpful service and mental activity of Dr. Macfarland, our honored associate in the Church Peace Union and secretary emeritus of the Federal Council of Churches. Dr. Powell, of whom he writes, was a pioneer in education and an able interpreter of contemporary religious life.

Palestine Mission: A Personal Record by Richard Crossman. Harper and Brothers, New York. $2.75.

The brilliant associate editor of the London *New Statesman and Nation* describes his pilgrimage to Palestine as a member of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry in 1946. During the 120-day Odyssey, Crossman underwent a conversion from anti-Zionism to pro-Zionism. A thoughtful, scholarly book marked in places by pungent insights and profound observations. Valuable as a supplement to Bartley Crum's *Behind the Silken Curtain.*

Program Suggestions

ATOMIC ENERGY

For a clear, readable analysis of the problem of the control of atomic energy we recommend "The Struggle for Atomic Control," (Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 129) by William T. R. Fox. Groups discussing this international problem would do well to order a copy for each member to use for reference and guidance. This 32-page pamphlet lists some of the political conditions a control treaty must meet. The complicated prospects for general acceptance of an international control plan, the problems still to be met, and a clear, factual history of the negotiations thus far are presented with clarity and precision. Single copies are 10 cents. The price is reduced to 5 cents for orders of more than 100 copies. Write to the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S FUND

Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, has appealed to all Member Nations to give their generous support to the International Children's Emergency Fund, created by the General Assembly on December 11, 1946. For a summary of the background and program of this body, write for the 16-page pamphlet issued by the International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations, Lake Success, New York.

World Alliance News Letter

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